



11-12-1914

The Independent, V. 40, Thursday, November 12, 1914, [Whole Number: 2052]

The Independent

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ESTABLISHED 1875

ACCEPT AND DEFEND THE
TRUTH WHEREVER
FOUND

VOLUME FORTY.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

THE "HOME PAPER" OF THE MIDDLE SECTION OF PROSPEROUS MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

\$1.00 the YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2052.

About Town Notes

Veterinarian Samuel Price, who recently had the misfortune to fall and fracture his left hip, is slowly recovering from his injuries at Charity Hospital, Norristown.

Mrs. W. S. Decker, of Norristown, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mack, of Pottstown, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Essig.

Mr. Walter Trappe, of Merchantsville, N. J., spent Friday and Saturday with friends in town.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Dedaker entertained relatives from Philadelphia over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hallman are spending the week deer hunting in Pike county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Miller, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bortz.

Mrs. Mary Seaman and daughter spent Sunday with relatives in Philadelphia.

Dr. Alexander Cornish and son, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McAllister.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yohn, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Klaus-feller.

Mrs. Joseph Butler is visiting relatives in Bernville, Pa., this week.

Mr. Horace Rimby spent Thursday and Friday with relatives in Trenton.

Miss Frieda Kuhn spent several days last week in Philadelphia.

George Yost, of Chester county, is spending several days at the home of Mrs. Henry Yost, Sr.

Mrs. Abraham H. Hendricks is suffering from a light attack of diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Grater spent Sunday in Norristown.

Mrs. J. C. Landes is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Moyer, of Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hartman on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Bechtel, of Black Rock, spent the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hartman.

Mrs. Hraace Rimby is spending the week in Atlantic City.

Mrs. M. L. Booren, Miss Elizabeth Yerkes and Mrs. G. L. Omvake spent Tuesday in Philadelphia as delegates to the Women's Missionary Convention at Grace Reformed church.

Dr. S. D. Cornish and son and Mrs. Rauch motored to Philadelphia on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Moyer entertained at cards on Saturday evening.

Mrs. D. R. Faringer and Miss Rea Duneyea of Philadelphia spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tyson.

Mrs. M. L. Elenhans, of Norristown, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ebert.

Mrs. Fred, of Royersford, spent several days of last week at the home of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. David Culp Jr. visited relatives in Fagleyville on Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Barnes, of Roxborough, is spending the week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reiff.

Miss Irene Strawinski, Mr. Beauder Strawinski and Mr. Jack, of Philadelphia, spent the week end in town.

Miss Alma Robison entertained a number of friends last Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Hallman delightedly entertained the Thespian Club on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller and Miss Marie Clamer motored to Philadelphia on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Wright spent several days last week at the home of Mrs. Wenzel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clamer are spending several days at the home of friends in New York city.

A new fire whistle is about to be placed at the power plant. The whistle will be blown every day at noon.

Jurors for December Court.

Jurors for the December Court have been drawn. The list includes: Daniel H. Bartman, Collegeville; E. G. Brownback, John Nace, Trappe; John H. Brunner, Aaron C. Brunner, B. B. Daub, Charles Coleman, Upper Providence; Levi Ziegler, Calvin Rhoades, Howard Benner, Limerick; Isaac Deltra, Lower Providence.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamm, of Essington, Delaware, formerly of near Collegeville, announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Mary, to Mr. A. Schrieber, of Yonkers, New York.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

For local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a running or itching ear, and the hearing is lost. Unless the inflammation is removed, the hearing will be lost forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by the use of the Eustachian Tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness caused by this cause that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Death Roll

Mary L. Hallowell.

Mary L. Hallowell died Monday at the home of Norman Cassel, Prospect avenue, Norristown, aged 77 years. Funeral on Thursday. Services in Friends' Meetinghouse, Plymouth, at 11 o'clock; undertaker J. Bechtel in charge.

Annie McMullen.

Annie McMullen died Thursday at the Methodist Home, Philadelphia, aged 67 years. Funeral on Monday. Interment at St. Luke's Reformed church cemetery, Trappe; undertaker F. W. Shalkop in charge.

Martin Hahn.

Martin Hahn died on Monday at Spring Mount, aged 34 years. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m. Interment at Ziegler's; undertaker Shalkop in charge.

William Reiff.

William Reiff died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday, November 5, aged 70 years. The remains were received Friday by undertaker Shalkop. Interment in Trinity Reformed church cemetery, Collegeville.

George Matthias.

George Matthias died suddenly at his home near Neiffer, Thursday, aged 65. Funeral on Monday at Horstine's schoolhouse. Interment in adjoining cemetery; undertaker F. W. Shalkop in charge.

Milton Keyser.

Milton Keyser, aged 46, of Limerick, died of lockjaw at Charity Hospital, Norristown, on Wednesday, November 6. About two weeks prior to his death Mr. Keyser ran a wood splitter beneath a nail on one of his fingers. While the wound did not annoy him very much, the attending physician believes that it was the cause of the fatal disease. Deceased, who conducted a farm for his brother John T. Keyser, leaves a wife and two children, and three brothers and one sister—John T. Keyser, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Norristown; B. T. Keyser, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, Norristown; Frank Keyser, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. George Brooks, of Philadelphia. The funeral was held on Monday at 2 p. m., at the Reformed church of the Ascension, Norristown. Interment in Montgomery cemetery.

Celebration of Birthday Anniversary.

Mrs. M. P. Anderson, of Upper Providence township, near Black Rock bridge, was seventy years old Tuesday, November 10th. For convenience, the event was quietly celebrated at her home Monday. Besides her children and their families, there were present Miss Sarah P. Anderson, of Phoenixville, and Mrs. James Anderson, of Schuylkill. During the afternoon a few friends called to extend congratulations to Mrs. Anderson, who was before married to Miss Zimmerman, daughter of the late Joshua Zimmerman of Collegeville. A feature of the occasion was a sumptuous dinner at noon-day.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Marriage Celebrated.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stierly was celebrated at their home, near Arcola, on Wednesday evening of last week. Many neighbors and friends were present to heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Stierly and to participate in the festivities of the very enjoyable event. Rev. W. O. Fegeley, of Augustus Lutheran church, Trappe, was present and delivered an invocation. Refreshments were served in abundance, and many beautiful and useful gifts were in evidence. The young people enlivened the occasion with singing and with games out of doors by the light of the moon.

H. A. Hunsicker 80 Years Old.

Henry A. Hunsicker of 604 Wister street, Norristown, formerly and for many years a prominent citizen of this community, having been at the head of Freeland Seminary from 1848 to 1865, celebrated his 80th birthday on Tuesday. The Germantown Independent-Gazette of Saturday contains a photo engraving of Mr. Hunsicker, and a sketch of his life. All of Mr. Hunsicker's old friends hereabouts extend to him their hearty congratulations.

Thrown From Train.

Frank Weidman, aged 24 years, of Akron, Lancaster county, is in Charity Hospital with a fractured skull as the result of being thrown off a train late Thursday night on the Perkiomen branch of the Reading railway near Perkiomen Junction. Weidman was thrown off the train while he was walking from one car to another. He is a cigar-maker by trade and had been hunting work up the Perkiomen valley.

It Really Does Relieve Rheumatism.

Everybody who is afflicted with Rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's Liniment almost immediately relieves the seat of pain, relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give all most instant relief.

GREAT GAME OF FOOTBALL AT URSINUS NEXT SATURDAY.

Patterson Field, Ursinus College, Collegeville, will be the scene of the most important football game of the season in this section on Saturday, November 14. At this time the annual struggle between the Ursinus College and Franklin and Marshall team will take place. To anyone who is a follower of football, the mention of this game at once suggests a hard, fierce, well-played struggle.

The Franklin and Marshall team is one of the best teams in the country this year. Their victory over Pennsylvania earlier in the season made them famous throughout the country. Since then they have lost but one game—to Cornell on Saturday.

The Ursinus team, while good, has not made a record such as Franklin and Marshall has. The Ursinus team has been in a badly crippled state all year. Each game saw two, three or four regulars absent from the line-up. Even though the year's record is against them the Ursinus team has not lost confidence and expects to give Franklin and Marshall the battle of the year.

The record in past years is as follows:

1894 F. & M.	26	Ursinus	0
1895 F. & M. <th>5</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	5	Ursinus	0
1896 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1897 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1898 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1899 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1900 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1901 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1902 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1903 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1904 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1905 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1906 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1907 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1908 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1909 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1910 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1911 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1912 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1913 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0
1914 F. & M. <th>18</th> <th>Ursinus</th> <th>0</th>	18	Ursinus	0

LAST SATURDAY'S GAME.

In one of the most stubbornly contested games seen on Patterson Field in years the Varsity football team was defeated by Villanova College, 7-0. Several men of the Ursinus team were in a crippled condition while the visitors had the advantage of weight and superior physical condition. The Varsity outplayed their opponents with the exception of a few minutes at the opening of the third period when a fumble lost the game.

THREE INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Three men were injured, a horse was killed, two carriages were damaged and an automobile was wrecked in a collision that occurred Saturday night on DeKalb street near Germantown road, East Norristown. The injured men are Raymond H. Felton, of 1228 Locust street, Philadelphia, who sustained a fractured jaw and lacerations about the face and neck; Walter Freeman, of near Centre Point, who was bruised and cut about the head and shoulders; and Frank Moyer, of Belfry, who was hurt about the legs. The horse that was killed belonged to Freeman, while his carriage and the vehicle occupied by Moyer, were both shattered into kindling wood. Felton was an occupant of the automobile that collided with the two teams, and which was operated by Paul March of 1413 DeKalb street. The latter escaped with a skaking up. The automobile was approaching Norristown, while the two teams were being driven towards Germantown pike.

Farmers Will Meet to Protest Against the Killing of Cattle Not Diseased.

The farmers of the Perkiomen Valley will meet in the pavilion at Graterford on Friday evening, November 13, for the purpose of protesting against the killing of cattle not diseased by authority of the State. Every farmer is urged to be present.

\$200,000 Fire in Reading.

Fire Monday morning caused \$200,000 damage in Reading. The flames swept the Yocum Bros. cigar factory, the Hoffer lumber yard and the Moyer junk yards, all in the vicinity of Seventh and Walnut streets. Several frame houses were also destroyed, making a number of persons homeless. The fire was under control at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Traffic on the P. & R. railroad was tied up by the fire.

Architect Killed in War.

Paul Philip Cret, the architect and designer who was killed while in the French army during the present war, was the designer and architect of the \$100,000 Washington Memorial Arch, which has been erected at Valley Forge. The monument was erected by the United States Government.

Quarterly Communion Service at Limerick Church.

Quarterly Communion services will be held in the United Evangelical church, Limerick Square, Reading afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Hoover of Harrisburg will preach. All are welcome.

Aid Society Supper.

The M. E. Church Aid Society of Evansburg will hold its annual supper on Saturday evening, November 21, from 5 to 9:30, at the home of Jas. Underkoffler, Cross Keys and Ridge pike.

Married.

Ernest B. Moyer and Miss Alice May Hoffman, both of Royersford, were married on Saturday by Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, at the parsonage of First Presbyterian church, Norristown.

RAVAGES OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG CATTLE

Many Cattle Condemned on Account of the Virulent Disease—Strict Quarantine Being Enforced.

Thousands of farmers in Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, York, and other counties are being subjected to great inconvenience, and many of them to heavy losses, on account of the ravages of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. Since the disease was first discovered and reported the officials of the State Livestock Sanitary Board and local veterinarians have been engaged in rigid inspections of cattle in the various counties, and many herds have been condemned and killed and the carcasses buried in trenches. The fact that the disease gained so much headway gives rise to the opinion among many persons that the State Livestock Sanitary Board should have enforced such methods of inspection of cattle shipped into the State as would have prevented the spread of the disease through the State, and saved a great amount of money for those who must now either kill or quarantine their cattle. While the United States government and the State pay an appraised value for cattle condemned, the farmers are by no means fully reimbursed for losses sustained by the killing of their dairy cows, the loss of milk, and so forth.

Among the farmers in this section of Montgomery county who have had their entire herds condemned are A. T. Reed, of near Mingo; Abner Gotschall and Abram Gotschall, of York; Frank Landis, (who has a stable of 95 head) of Worcester; Jonas Allebach, of Creamery; John I. Bechtel, Rittenhouse Brothers, Samuel Garber, W. J. Hendren, of Upper Providence; Isalah Haldeman, of Lederach; Mrs. Lewis Lipman, of Collegeville. In most instances the herds are large, ranging from 15 to 30 head. Dr. Reifsnider, the veterinarian of near Collegeville, is assisting the Federal and State inspectors, and has charge of the killing of the animals and the proper disposition of the carcasses. The work of the inspectors has aroused much comment and considerable adverse criticism. Owners of cattle affected, and others, want to know why a whole herd is condemned to destruction when only a few of the herd are visibly affected. They say that all cattle known to be affected with the disease should be promptly killed, without delay of several days, and that cattle not infected should be kept in strict quarantine until it is known whether they are affected, or not.

The cow sales announced for this section of the county cannot be held on account of the quarantine against shipment of cattle and how much time must elapse before the cow market is re-opened will depend upon the time required to stamp out the disease.

It is stated that the present outbreak of the disease is the worst ever known in the United States. Fourteen States are now under Federal quarantine. The Chicago Stock Yards have been closed for ten days. This means a serious blow to the business of the country.

C. J. Marshall, State Veterinarian of the Livestock Sanitary Board of this State, has issued an order of general quarantine, which contains the following stipulations:

"To prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep, goats, or swine shall be moved from or out of any one of the counties of Allegheny, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, York, Chester, Montgomery, Franklin, Lebanon, and Bucks.

"No cattle, sheep, goats or swine shall be moved into any one of the counties of Allegheny, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, York, Chester, Montgomery, Franklin, Lebanon and Bucks, except for immediate slaughter.

"It is forbidden to drive, transport or move cattle, sheep, goats or swine over or upon public roads, highways, or railways in the counties aforesaid except upon specific permission in writing from an agent of the State Livestock Sanitary Board expressly authorized to issue such permits.

"Permits for driving, transporting or moving cattle, sheep, goats, or swine over the public roads, highways or railways must be taken out in advance and must be held by the person in charge of and accompanying such animals, and must be kept available for inspection.

"It is ordered that no cattle, sheep, goats or swine shall be shipped by rail in Pennsylvania except in newly cleaned and disinfected cars. "So far as possible, cars shall be cleaned and disinfected at established and specially equipped cleaning and disinfecting stations, then sealed and sent to the place where the cattle, sheep, goats or swine are to be loaded. Stock cars not newly cleaned and disinfected must not be permitted to enter Pennsylvania."

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE--HORSES PERISH.

Two horses perished and the crops of a season were consumed in a fire that destroyed the barn of John P. Bisbing, the Royersford contractor, early Thursday morning. The loss amounts to over \$4000, only partly covered by insurance. The barn was situated off of Fifth avenue in the outskirts of the town. All three of the local fire companies responded to the call for aid, but the fire had gained so great a headway before discovered that the firemen were unable to do anything to check the flames. They devoted their attention to saving the near-by buildings. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Motorcyclist Killed.

One man was killed and another severely injured Friday night when an automobile, driven by C. B. Woodbury, of Wynwood, struck a motorcycle car on Wynnefield avenue, back of George's Hill, Fairmount Park. The dead man is Horace Goble, 19 years old, of Norberth, who expired just as he reached the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. His companion, Charles Hartman, 21 years old, also of Norberth who was driving the cycle car is in the hospital with cuts and bruises of the head and body. The automobile was turned over and the occupants painfully injured.

Death Caused by Diphtheria.

Helen Thomas, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas, of No. 512 West Almy street, Norristown, died of diphtheria. The funeral took place Monday afternoon; interment at Riverside cemetery. The child was taken ill on Saturday and it was late in the afternoon when Health Officer White quarantined the house. Less than twenty-four hours after the little girl was taken ill she died.

Valuables Worth \$1200 Taken From Norristown Home.

The home of Ned Irish, a well known citizen of Norristown, was entered by thieves early Saturday morning and booty worth \$1200 was secured.

Try This for Your Cough.

Thousands of people keep coughing because unable to get the right remedy. Coughs are caused by inflammation of Throat and Bronchial Tubes. What you need is to soothe this inflammation. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, it penetrates the delicate mucous lining, raises the phlegm and quickly relieves the congested membranes. Get a 50c bottle from your druggist. "Dr. King's New Discovery quickly and completely stopped my cough," writes J. R. Watts, Floydale, Texas. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

VOTES OFFICIALLY COUNTED.

The official computation of the vote of Montgomery county east at the November election was completed at Norristown, Friday. The tabulation follows:

Judicial Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
Robert S. Frazer 6,402
George Kunkel 12,733
JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.
James E. Clark 4,747
Frank M. Trexler 14,914

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

A. Mitchell Palmer, D., 8,798
Gifford Pinchot, W., 4,263; B. M., 511; R. Pro., 306.
Boies Penrose, R., 14,445; P. L., 69
F. W. Whiteside, S., 678
M. Larkin, Prohib., 127

GOVERNOR.

Vance C. McCormick, D., 8,878; W., 2,826.
Martin G. Brumbaugh, R., 16,060; Keys., 533; P. L., 40.
F. S. Sholler, S., 719
H. J. Whelan, Prohib., 160

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

William T. Cressy, D., 9,030; Keys., 216.
Percy F. Smith, W., 3,375; B. M., 226; R. Pro., 172.
Frank B. McClain, R., 15,060; Per. L., 43.

SEC. INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

William N. McNair, D., 8,959
Fred. E. Lewis, W., 3162; B. M., 191; R. Pro., 159.
Henry Houck, R., 15,317; Keys., 152; Per. L., 19.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Bright, D., 9,020
Catton, D., 8,777
Clark, D., 8,869
Crosby, D., 8,807

Crago, R., 14,902; Per. L., 33.
Garland, R., 14,853; Per. L., 30.
Latham, R., 14,752; Per. L., 24.
Scott, R., 15,039; Per. L., 32.
Mitchell, W., 3,510; Bull Moose, 173; R. Pro., 300.

Rupley, W., 8,205; B. M., 166; R. Pro., 177.
Walters, W., 8,204; B. M., 166; R. Pro., 187.

REP. IN CONGRESS.

Harry E. Grim, D., 9,374
Harold G. Knight, W., 3,459
Henry W. Watson, R., 15,177

SENATOR IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Edward Ingersoll, D., 9,056
John Rex, W., 3,335
Frank P. Croft, R., 15,471

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

John F. McEvoy, D., 2,283
James H. Henderson, W., 811
Charles A. Ambler, R., 4,335

James I. Farrell, D., 1,900
William J. Clark, W., 841
William Neville, R., 4,538

G. William Bailey, D., 2,000
Franklin K. Moyer, W., 1,311
Josiah M. Landis, R., 4,085
Hugh Ayres, S., 135

Harvey Christman, D., 3,079
Samuel Faust, W., 652
Frederick K. Rholand, R., 478
John Schultz, S., 478

In this the Eighth Congressional district, Watson, Republican, is elected by about 6,000 over Grim, Democrat.

The revised totals, subject to final verification, from all the counties of the State show that Judge Robert S. Frazer, of Pittsburgh, has a lead of 10,150 over Judge George Kunkel, of Harrisburg, for Supreme Court Judge. The revised totals are: Frazer, 375,591; Kunkel, 365,441.

COUNTY HOME AFFAIRS.

There have been no deaths at the County Home since September 24, according to the report filed by Steward Brown at the Controller's office last week. The population of the institution is 181, of which 53 are women. During the past month there have been sixteen admissions. There are 12 horses, 78 cows, 176 pigs on the farm. The number of quarts of milk obtained during the month was 9694 and 721 pounds of butter. The chickens produced nearly 40 dozen eggs. The receipts from the farm products were \$522.06 and the expenses \$32.70. The authorities of the Home are puzzled with what to do respecting the payment of bills for bringing indigent persons to the Home who leave the institution when they find that there is work for them to do. The directors state that they are open for suggestions whereby there might be a correction of the practice of requiring the county to pay the cost of bringing persons to the institution, but they held that as they read the law they were powerless to refuse to pay since the law gives a justice of the peace the power to commit and provides for payment of a constable to take the person from the place of commitment to the Home.

Don't Delay Treating Your Cough.

A slight cough often becomes serious, Lungs get congested, Bronchial Tubes fill with mucus. Your vitality is reduced. You need Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It soothes your irritated air passages, loosens mucus and makes your system resist colds. Give the baby and children Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It's guaranteed to help them. Only 25c. at your druggist's.

News From Trappe

Miss Beatrice Borst, of West Philadelphia, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drach.

George Hare is having a hot water plant installed in his residence. L. S. Schatz is doing the work.

The Pastor's Aid Society of Augustus Lutheran church will observe its anniversary next Sunday evening with a special service. Mrs. Bessie McLoughan, a native Austrian will speak on the work among the Slovaks in this country.

Meeting of the U. E. Sunday school next Sunday at 9 a. m.

Mrs. Emma Ozias, of Vineland, N. J., is visiting her sister Miss Elmira T. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Miller, of New York city, spent the week's end with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Gross.

Mr. and Mr. J. A. Weigner, of Center Point, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Reiff.

Mrs. Harvey Thomas is spending some time with her mother and father at Sanatoga.

Edward Thomas is spending the winter with his uncle, Wm. Thomas and is attending school at Limerick.

Last Saturday night St. Luke's Glee Club journeyed to Kimberton and gave its third concert of the season. It was a grand success, not only financially but also in the rendition of the program. Next Saturday night the boys go to Oaks, where another warm welcome is awaiting them. Don't miss this opportunity to hear one of the best glee clubs in this section of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Edward Wright will preach his last sermon in the United Evangelical church, Trappe, on Friday evening, November 13. All are invited. The revival services will continue for several weeks. Much interest is manifested in the meetings. Rev. J. W. Hoover, presiding elder of the Reading district, will preach on Saturday evening, November 14.

At the meeting of the St. Luke's club last Thursday a committee was appointed to arrange a combination supper and entertainment. The committee had a meeting and decided to hold "Compagnie-au-St. Luke's" on December 12, 1914, at the Old Masonic Hall, now Grange Hall.

Miss Edith Harley, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Harley, is afflicted with typhoid fever at the Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital. Miss Harley was engaged as teacher of a

Thursday, November 12, 1914.

POLITICAL.

The Republican gale that struck Pennsylvania last week was not an unusual political roof-boister in this State. 250,000 majority for a Republican candidate for Governor or four or five hundred thousand majority for a Republican candidate for President, after scarecrow and "empty-dinner pail" campaigns, is nothing extraordinary in the land of Penn. It is not at all marvelous that, with about 50,000 Democrats voting for Penrose and Brumbaugh, and the opposition to Penrose ruptured in the middle, the result is what it is. It might easily have been "worse and more of it." The result stands for a few things among other things. For instance: If Penrose is only half guilty of the political wickedness he has been charged with, then any kind of a political sinner and trader and renegade can be elected to a high office in Pennsylvania whenever the Republicans are pretty well united and, raise the dust as only Republicans know how to raise it and how to encourage the use of blinkers that extend from the ears and cover the eyes of the unsophisticated. Another instance: The Democratic party in Pennsylvania can rarely be depended upon in a State election, since the Democrats are eternally at work squaring political accounts with Democrats and carrying grain to Republican mills. They have become so accustomed to snarling at each other and fighting each other that a really united Democratic party in Pennsylvania, on State issues, would be likely to frighten a host of them, including the Philadelphia Record, into a state of nervous prostration. One more: Too much overwrought zeal will do any cause more harm than good. The campaigning methods of the advocates of local option solidified the hotel and saloon interests and led them to exhaust every means to make votes just where they could be most easily made—and the result of the November election, 1914, revealed the power of the liquor interests fighting for existence and against the confiscation of property created in LARGE PART BY LAW! Since it is all over, certain newspapers that were especially noisy during the campaign are already seeing things to justify their previous to election clamor and twaddle. They see business already improving, if not beefsteak for everybody every day, short hours of work, and so forth. Why? The real conditions throughout the country are practically the same now as before election. No doubt there will be great improvement in trade and business conditions by and by, but not because Pennsylvania elected Boies Penrose United States Senator. Pennsylvania may worship mossbacks and beseech heaven to spare the political lives of mossbacks, but there is going to be prosperity, mossbacks notwithstanding. The nation is gradually drifting from an era of paternalism, and the Penrose kind of Republicanism will not stop the movement. By the by, the scheme of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people was expected by many good people to bury rotten politics! Tweedle-de and tweedle-dum. Let those who pray, pray, and let's all yell for other new-fangled schemes whereby something more can be achieved, aside from the vital work of educating the individual, to use reason instead of partisan prejudice when he does his voting! Since it is all over, will those who shouted business depression, calamity, starvation, and so forth, for political effect, keep on hollering? Hardly. Watch 'em. But won't they go a clip during the next Presidential campaign? The general result, respecting the voting done in the various States, indicates no marked disapproval of President Wilson's administrative work. The Democrats lost a number of Congressmen, but still hold a majority in both House and Senate. The loss of many Congressmen to the party in power, between Presidential elections, is a common occurrence. The waning power of Rooseveltism contributed largely to the election, last week, of Republican Congressmen in Republican Congressional districts.

To Brother Addison of the Hatfield Times: Make peace with the "leaders," murder the English language, learn how to ask for orders and not dispute them, practice with a toy jumping-jack until you can well imitate the jack, and then some—and then get on your knees and ask the "leaders" to direct your nomination and election to the Pennsylvania Assembly. If the "leaders" can't hit upon a more promising combination of putty and dough than you can present for their profound consideration, you may get the order: "Go it, Addison!" In the meantime encourage the majority of the electorate to fulsomely enjoy official incompetency and stupidity.

Though woman suffrage was defeated last week in all but one of the seven States where the issue was directly submitted, the cause remains a very just and live one and will ultimately win in every State. Montana was the lone State that adopted suffrage. It was defeated in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Nevada.

It is of especial interest to note, in view of the claim that President Wilson was not endorsed at the recent election, that the Democrats carried States for Senator or Governor whose aggregate electoral vote is 307; the States the Republicans carried have 220 electoral votes.

From the New York World: If the Germans do succeed in stirring up a Moslem holy war through Turkey, the first victims are very likely to be American missionaries in Asia Minor. Always the innocent bystander!

From the St. Louis Times: If the war lasts three years, as General Kitchener predicts, there will be less hope than ever of finding out what it has been about.

From the Indianapolis News: With the new tariff law, the banking and currency law, and the anti-Trust legislation, the bulk of the constructive work of the Administration has been done. There is another line of activity in which much can be accomplished, but in which little has thus far been even attempted. We mean in administration. There ought from now on to be a much closer supervision than we have yet had of the ordinary business operations of the Government. There is already a movement on foot in the Middle West, under the auspices of The Chicago Tribune, to bring about the adoption of a budget system, and thus to end "the pork barrel." Here is one great reform which the President will, no doubt, be glad to support with all his powerful influence. The question is one of putting our method of making appropriations on a business basis. There are two objects sought through this reform, and other reforms of like character, namely, economy and honesty. We sometimes fail to realize that an extravagant government is of necessity a dishonest government. The Rivers and Harbors bill, for instance, was bad, not only because it carried enormous appropriations, but because it was crammed with graft. It is always so when money is thrown away. The plea for economy, therefore, is a plea for honesty and efficiency. The argument for economy is an argument against pork and graft. The business side of government ought, therefore, to claim a large share of the President's attention during the next three years.

Farm and Garden

FALL PLOWING FOR CORN.

A Good Method of Combating Destructive Worms (Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although fall plowing cannot be recommended for all soils and localities, experts in the United States department of agriculture believe that corn growers in this country are not sufficiently aware of its advantages and that it could be profitably practiced more generally than is done at present. Even when there is no cover crop or sod to turn under and thus add to the amount of plant food available for next year's crop, the simple loosening of the soil admits a certain amount of atmospheric oxygen and increases chemical action. Moreover, fall and winter plowing is one of the best methods of combating the various kinds of worms which frequently prove so destructive. Many farmers believe that fall plowing lessens the amount of moisture in the soil. This belief probably arises from the fact that the surface of ground plowed in the fall is dryer at planting time in the spring, but this does not mean that there is actually less moisture in the soil. On the contrary, it means that the fall plowing has enabled the winter rain to permeate the land more thoroughly instead of remaining upon the surface. In such



SOME EARLY PLANTED CORN.

comparative tests as have been made it has usually been found that fall plowed ground gives better yields than spring plowed when the following summer is a dry one. The practice of fall plowing also enables the farmer to have his land in condition for planting somewhat earlier than he otherwise would, and it is the general experience of corn growers that the earlier the corn can be planted the better. This does not mean, of course, that corn should be planted in cold or wet ground, but that the farmer should be ready to take advantage of good weather without unnecessary delay. This is especially true in the northern states, where corn must be planted as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm in order that it may have an opportunity to mature before the early fall frosts. In the south there is more room for choice, but there, too, early planting is regarded as advisable. An instance is on record where one field in Georgia that was planted in February yielded forty bushels per acre and an adjoining field planted two months later did not produce five bushels.

Where the growing season is sufficiently long it is good practice to plant at different dates, thus lessening the risk of having the entire crop killed by drought. Investigations covering a number of years have been made at various state experiment stations, with the result that experts now recommend the following dates for planting: Middle Georgia March 15 to 20 Illinois May 11 to 15 Middle Indiana May 1 to 11 Kansas May 2 to 10 South Dakota May 15 to 20 It would, of course, be absurd for the farmer to adhere to these dates in the face of all conditions, but he will do well to remember them in planning his year's work.

AN AGRICULTURAL CRIME.

Farmers are committing the same old crime in a good many sections this fall through the practice of setting fire to straw and burning it to ashes in order to "get it out of the way." Out straw and wheat straw are going up in clouds of smoke on a lot of farms. There are some sections where a man would be regarded as a weakling for doing such a thing. Wherever the weather has been unfavorable and crops are short people are planning to use that straw for feeding purposes. Out straw is sold in every big feed market in the country, and it is sold for feed too. We ought to keep that before us when we are tempted to go out and put a match to some irregular straw pile. Cattle will go hungry in some sections this winter for lack of enough of this same out straw that we are sending up in smoke to get it off the ground. In the grain sections there is a world of straw that might be baled and sold, scattered over the fields as a manure, fed or used as bedding. Of course everybody is not burning the straw, for there are a great many who know about its value. They understand that they are burning up just so much of the value of the land when they do it.—Farm Progress.

STORING VEGETABLES.

How Various Vegetables May Be Preserved for Winter Use. (Prepared by New York State College of Agriculture.)

It is now time for the home gardener to think of properly caring for the surplus in the garden. Many home growers have planned on having a sufficient supply of choice vegetables during the winter. These vegetables will have to be stored in order that they may be preserved.

Onions and squash should be placed where there is sufficient heat and dryness to prevent any possible decay. A

ment room in the house or a part of the attic where heat may be supplied will answer. The root crops—parsnips, carrots, beets, salsify and turnips—are best buried in soil. A good sandy loam is excellent. Place a layer of soil in the bottom of a barrel or a box, then a layer of the roots, a layer of soil, a layer of roots, and so on. If the quantity of root crops is large enough the roots may be stored in a pit outside the house. Cabbages may be stored in the hot-bed pit, or they may be stored in the garden by placing a little straw on the ground, removing the cabbages, roots and all, from their location and placing them head downward on the straw. A layer of cabbages four plants wide and of indefinite length, with another layer over it three plants wide, all covered with straw and soil, will cause the cabbages to keep in the very best condition, especially if a location is chosen where ample drainage is possible. The whole idea is to prevent storage of vegetables in a place where freezing and thawing; to give ventilation enough so that the product may keep well; to give moisture enough to some crops so that shrinking will be done away with, and with other crops to give them enough so that they will not suffer by excessive moisture.

The 1914 Apple Crop.

"This season has shown more than ever the benefits derived from cultivating, spraying and pruning. In practically every case where proper care has been given the orchard the owner will have a fair crop of good apples that will sell readily," writes J. L. Pelham, secretary Kansas state board of horticulture. "The 1914 estimate is 23 per cent, as against 23 per cent in 1913. In bushels this means that Kansas will produce this year about 1,532,280 bushels of apples. If 23 per cent represents 1,532,280 bushels, then 53 per cent, the June prospect, represented 5,530,800 bushels. This loss of 1,938,000 bushels means a loss of about \$1,000,000 to the growers of the state. This loss is due partly to the dry weather of July and August and to the ravages of insects and fungous diseases."

Young Skeptic.

"Oh, dear me, I told my little girl there wasn't any Santa Claus."

"Well, and now she won't believe in Satan."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MUST STORM THE FORTS.

It is Not Good Tactics For an Army to Pass Around Them.

Why not go around a fort instead of trying to storm it? Why not circle the ramparts and proceed swiftly onward with the army intact, leaving the soldiers in the fort, after a manner of speaking, holding the sack as well as the fort?

An officer in the cavalry of the United States army explained why such a strategy isn't used and why it cannot be used.

"If it is a mountainous country the fort would be placed in the pass, the only road through which an invading army could travel," he explained. "There would be no fortification on either side, but it would be impossible to move an army with its guns and supplies over the mountains. A single man would have a hard time making the trip."

"Suppose the country were level and the forts were forty or fifty miles apart. In that case it apparently would be easy for the army to pass between the strongholds. The army tries it. The defenders of the country throw up field fortifications between the forts. Behind every rock and roll in the ground a mine with a gun is hidden. Mine pits are dug hastily. The invaders encounter opposition, but perhaps they sweep on."

"Then this would happen: The forces from the forts would sweep out across the rear and cut off the base of supplies. The invaders would be without food, and the men would have no time for sleep."

"In two days the organization would be destroyed, and the enemy's cavalry approaching from the rear would cut the invaders to bits. Soldiers without food and denied sleep can't fight. Men remember their discipline best on full stomachs. An army cut off from its base of supplies would fall apart and be an easy prey for a much smaller force."

"It is better to take the fort if possible. The communication with the rear, where the supplies are, is thus interrupted, and most of the opposing force is driven ahead."—Kansas City Times.

Tried It on the Postman.

A young business woman on her way to the car, at the office, stopped at the box to mail a letter. Just as she was about to drop the letter in the box the collector arrived and, reaching for it, said, "I'll take it."

The young woman looked at him a moment and handed him the letter, with the remark, "Now, don't forget to put that in the postoffice."

The collector looked at her in disgust and said nothing. "He never said the joke," the young woman said after she had returned to the office. "I suppose he has no women folk in his family who know that the letters they intrust to the men are carried around in their pockets for days before they are mailed."—Columbus Dispatch.

He Brought Them.

Mr. Sweet opened the door of the kitchen and said: "Hello, Ella; company for dinner."

"Goodness, Tom, you don't mean that you have brought any one home to dinner tonight?" queried the wife.

"Sure I have!" replied Mr. Sweet. "Haven't you got any grub for them?"

"Why, no," said the wife despairingly. "Don't you remember you told me you would bring home a couple of jobbers for dinner, and I depended on them?"

"Well," said Tom, "they're here."—National Monthly.

Boring Thin Glass.

Everybody who has tried understands how difficult it is to bore a hole in a strip of thin glass. The following method is said to be very successful: Press a cake of wet clay upon the glass and then make a hole through the clay of the desired size, laying bare the glass at the bottom of the hole. Then pour melted lead into the hole, and it will drop through the glass, making a round aperture. The explanation is that the sudden application of heat cracks the glass in a circle corresponding in size with the hole in the clay.—New York Tribune.

Military Reservists.

A foreign nation in time of war takes all its subjects, living at the time in another country, to return for military duty. It can call upon them to return, but in the event of their refusing to do so it would be helpless in the case. A foreign nation, however, could not forcibly seize its subjects living in this country and take them out, nor could this country force such subjects to depart.—New York American.

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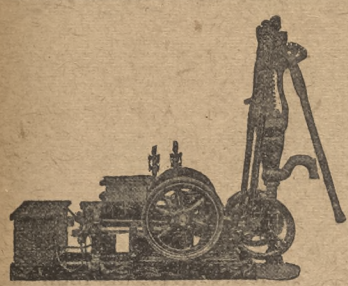
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A Quick Revenge

Story of the Balkans

By F. A. MITCHEL

The incipient cause, or at least the pretended cause, of the war between the triple alliance and the triple entente was when a struggle was inaugurated between the Christians and the Turks in the Balkan states. About 1908 the Christians made preparations to throw off the yoke of the Mohammedan masters, who had dominated them for centuries. The condition of the people was terrible.

When this became intolerable the Christians began to organize for revolution. But all must be secret, and to work in secret was extremely difficult, for Turkish soldiers patrolled the country and were always on the watch for some movement on the part of those they were keeping subservient to them. In each town or hamlet was a revolutionary committee, which met, usually, in some loft where it was secure from the enemy's spies.

But these committees must form some sort of union, for so long as they worked separately they could accomplish nothing. The only way such a union could be formed was through secret communications. This developed a number of persons whose business it was to carry messages between the revolutionary committees.

One night one of these messengers was summoned to attend a meeting of a revolutionary committee to be held in the cellar of the dwelling of one of the committee-men. The town in which the meeting took place was only a hamlet, and all was dark by 9 o'clock. At the appointed hour the messenger appeared before the house, the door silently opened, and the man passed in.



THREW HIM INTO THE FLAMES.

and was conducted to the cellar. There he found the committee lighted by a single candle. But there were no windows through which a ray could be seen from without.

"Boris," said the chief, "we have taken measures to get rid of a gang of Turkish robbers who have made their headquarters at G. (a small village) not a dozen miles distant. These men have been absorbing the provisions and animals of our people and carrying off their women. Two days ago when a farmer came in at evening from his work he found his son murdered, and his wife and his daughter missing. As soon as he could recover from the shock, mad for revenge, he raised a posse and followed the robbers. Finding them encamped at night in a wood, the posse fired upon them. They fled, leaving the women."

"These Turks are a part of the band who have taken up their quarters in G. in a house that stands by itself, thus permitting them to defend themselves on all sides if attacked. They have barricaded the doors and windows."

"Go to the surrounding towns and tell the committee of each to send what men it can to attack the robbers' stronghold at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. Let all the parties take position without the town of G. to be ready when ordered to advance upon the robbers. Let them have arms and ammunition, but we will provide what may be necessary to unnerve the robbers. Provided other means than bullets be required. Go and caution every one to be discreet."

"Who is to command the attack?" asked Boris.

"The committee has chosen me to command."

"Very well. I will see that at the hour appointed at least three parties will be in position to close in on the robbers."

The messenger passed out into the night, and the head committeeman, Alexander Arkad, gave instructions to two of the men to get ready certain articles that would likely be needed in the attack. Then those present one by one silently left the house.

At 2 o'clock on the appointed morning four parties approached G. from opposite points and stopped a short distance outside the town. That headed by Alexander was the largest and carried, among other articles, a heavy piece of oak timber. Alexander made a circuit around the town to see that the different detachments were in position and returned to his own party. He ordered all to wait fifteen minutes by the watch, then close in about the robbers' stronghold.

It was a perfectly clear night. No moon, but starlight glimmered above, brighter for being seen through the clear atmosphere of that mountainous region. The quiet heavens were in contrast with the struggle about the town. The time the men wasted seemed interminable, and all were relieved when it was over. Then each body advanced as quietly as possible, covering that part of the house to be attacked as appointed. Last came Alexander and his six men, four of them bearing the heavy timber. Placing one end at the door of the house, they first swung it back, then drove it forward, and the stillness was broken by a loud thud against the door.

Again the timber was swung back and thrust forward, the contact resounding in the still night. No light appeared in the village. If a face was seen in a window it could not be seen. Doubtless citizens in their beds soon realized that something was in store for the men who had been terrorizing them and offered a silent prayer that the end of their sufferings was about to come. The women hugged their children to their breasts and shuddered.

The door was well barred, and it required a dozen blows of the battering ram to force it open. When the desired result was obtained and there was nothing to obstruct a passage save the attacking party entered, but they were received by a fire from within and retired.

And now the besieging party began to discover that, though they were very near the house, the robbers found ways of bringing their fire to bear upon them. Several were picked off, when Alexander ordered his men to withdraw behind any article of defense they could find. Then for a time there was a desultory firing between the two forces, with no definite results. At last Alexander directed one of his men who had remained in the rear to bring forward combustibles.

Several men took kindling saturated with kerosene, ran swiftly to a part of the house where it was most difficult for the robbers to shoot them and, crouching on the ground, placed the kindling against the house and ignited it.

The besieged now saw that their doom was sealed. If they remained where they were they would be burned or suffocated; if they surrendered they would receive no quarter. They could only sell their lives as dearly as possible. But there was nothing to shoot at, for the attacking party were all screened. Presently a flame began to crawl up from the kindling, growing brighter and brighter, crawling higher and higher, till it cast a light on the surrounding houses. Then the Turks could better discern the positions of their enemies and recommenced their firing.

And now faces began to appear at the neighboring windows. But the males of the family, who, since they must die, were ready to kill even women and children, drove away these inoffensive persons. Not a shot was fired by the attackers, though the Turks exposed themselves, hoping to die rather by the bullet than by fire. They had shown no mercy to the Christians whom they had robbed, murdered and tortured, and now their destroyers would not grant them the boon of lead instead of fire.

By this time the house was enveloped in flames. A thick smoke began to be shot. He was filled with bullets, but those who shot him took care that he should not be struck in a vital part. He fell, and one of his enemies—the man whose wife and daughter had been carried away—picked him up and threw him into the flames.

The cries of these miscreants who had long terrorized this region grew less and fainter till at last they ceased altogether. Then and not till then the people of the hamlet came out of their houses, many of them in their night clothes, and with wild joy, danced around the building, from which still issued fitful flames. It may seem barbarous to us, living in a land of law and order, but when the oppressed turns against a barbarous oppressor the Christian virtues are not to be expected.

When it was all over the several detachments withdrew each to its own locality, while the older persons of the town went back to bed, leaving the

children to dance about the smoking ruins. The struggle for the freedom of the Balkans from Turkish domination grew in magnitude till it became a great war. The Turk was driven out of Constantinople, and it looked for awhile as if the states would be free from Turkish rule. But the Balkans are composed of different races, speaking different languages, and, having achieved their purpose in getting rid of the Turk, they began to quarrel among themselves. Then their ancient enemy came back to tyrannize over them as of yore.

But the Turk is not the only one to take advantage of their differences. More recently the fame of war broke out all over Europe for the disputed possession of these little mountainous states that seem intended especially to be in perpetual warfare themselves and a reason for war in others.

Kindness of the Boss.

Little Tommy, who was about knee high, a half pint, was employed by a busy broker. One afternoon the broker was sitting at his desk trying to collect his thoughts as well as some coin when he suddenly looked up and signaled Tommy to draw near.

"Tommy," said the boss, digging down into his pocket, "here's a fifty-cent chunk of silver. Take it and hustle off to some vaudeville show."

"Thank you very much, sir," gratefully responded Tommy, freezing fast to the coin. "That's what I call being some good to a poor kid."

"Don't think that I'm being good to you," was the quick rejoinder of the boss. "I want you to learn a new tune. I can't stand the one you've been whistling for two months any longer."—Exchange.

LOOKING AT A PHOTOGRAPH.

Better Effects Are Obtained When Only One Eye Is Used.

Photographs should be looked at with only one eye to appear best, says F. W. Marlow in an article on "How to Look at a Photograph" in the Photo Era.

"Most photographs, particularly small ones of landscapes, street scenes and interiors, fail to produce their full effect because they are not looked at in the most effective way," the author says. "Take as an example a print resulting from a camera with a five inch focus lens. Such a print is usually looked at with both eyes open and held at a distance of twelve inches or more. Now a camera is essentially a one-eyed instrument, or, at any rate, it views the object to be reproduced from a single point, the optical center of the lens. The object must be looked at, therefore, with one eye only and from a point corresponding as nearly as possible to the optical center of the lens if its characteristics as it is to be reproduced in the camera are to be appreciated."

"Let it be remembered that when a print is looked at with both eyes open binocular vision emphasizes the flatness of the card, and this tends to offset the illusion of greater or less distance produced by the light and shade and perspective of the print. By using one eye the impression of flatness is when it is dimmed. If at the same time the eye be placed at the right distance everything is seen under its natural angle or perspective, and the picture unfolds itself, the different objects receding to their proper relative distances, making details very obvious which were overlooked if looked at in the ordinary way."

"As a sort of corollary to the above use one eye alone to decide whether a landscape or other scene is worth taking. If with one eye the scene looks flat it will not make a satisfactory photograph."

JAPAN'S DARING WHALERS.

They Risk Drowning to Escape the Infuriated Animal's Tail.

Many of the Japanese whalersmen are most expert and daring men. After a whale has been cornered, harpooned and is slowly giving out from exhaustion, the whaler expert of the whaling crew must prove his mettle.

The skilled Jap, after jumping upon the animal's back and cutting two gashes in the head, one on each side, through which a rope must be run and tied, cannot always perform his work in one trial. Often the animal makes a deep dive. But the little Jap must hold fast to his quarry and dive also, trusting to his fate that his own air supply in his lungs will last as long as the whale's.

The Jap is safer from being drowned than from being crushed by the infuriated animal's tail. If the little Jap let go it usually means death, so he hangs on to the diving quarry. Frequently these whalersmen lose their lives from drowning, but the members of the crew are not in any misfortune with something of a fatalistic regard.

But the main business in hand is the capture of the whale. As the fight progresses and the maddened, frightened animal grows weaker and finally is trying the boat crew row closer to the body and pray for the ease of the departing spirit. Members of the crew will call out the words "Joraku, Joraku, Joraku!" and on the third day after the animal has been hauled ashore a service is held and prayers offered for the animal's future contentment in spirit.

As soon as the animal has been towed to the shore line he is cut up, the Japs making huge excavations and penetrating inside the animal's body as they creep in, mining shaft or gallery and eventually making their exit, all covered with blood. It is a gruesome sight, but is looked upon purely as a matter of course among the Jap whalersmen.—Exchange.

Germany's Uhlans.

The uhlan hussar was borrowed from the Polish military system. Uhlans means simply lancer. Hussar is a word that comes from the language of the Hungarians, and means the lance-bearer. It commemorates the time when every group of twenty men in the kingdom was required to furnish one cavalryman. So it means the representative of twenty men. The word dates from the time of Mathias Corvinus, when in national Hungarian levies every twenty men had to furnish one fully equipped horseman, who, in accordance with the fact, was called "hussar"—Brooklyn Eagle.

Place Names in England.

England can boast that no other country possesses so many Scriptural place names as it does. The name of Jericho occurs six times on the Ordnance maps, Paradise five times and Nineveh, Mount Zion, Mount Ararat and Mount Ephraim three times each. In Bedfordshire there is a Calvary wood and in Dorsetshire a Jordan hill.

Care of Young Pigs.

Young pigs will need shade, water and suitable food. If the sows must be kept in pens see that the pigs get out of the pens and have exercise. They will be better off if they are able to make rapid growth and attain the proper development during the few first months of their lives.



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